Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN NEW PATTERNS .-Disregarding a common custom of announcing at stated periods the fashions for Gentlemen's Hats, we this day offer to our non-resident patrons the various styles now ready. These will be governed to the fashions of the state of

BEEBE & CO., No. 156 Broadway, have the Autumn Fashion for GENTLEMEN'S HATS now ready. They have also on hand their usual assortment of French Felt and Traveling Hats and Caps.

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall Informations of Evalust and Farker Carpetine, comprising every description and grade, from the most Costly to the Chearker's Farker.

English Brussels, good styles and quality, 8/ per yard.

W. & T. LEWIS, No. 522 Broadway, are re-eiving their Fall Importations of Rich Brussels and Tares-are Velver Carests; also, Oit. Cours., purchased by our fer. T. Lewis, in England, expressly for our own Retail Trade, atterns of the Newest Designs at prices that compete with ny house in the trade.

TO PURCHASE CARPETINGS At Great Bargains, Call on PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Brandway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—
THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFES IN THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPKESS.
Depot No. 122 Water-st. near Wall, N. Y.
B. G. WILDER & Co.,

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF

Fair. Sales that were awarded medas at the London World's Fair.

The Patentee placed \$1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at the World's Fair, London, and invited all the pick-locks in the world to open the Sale, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity. The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

No. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

The FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS are the best, no light superior for steadiness and brilliancy; no smell, no smoke, the safest of all; a large assortment always on hand. Refined Rape Seed Oil for sale, wholesale and retail. H. Dardonville, No. 445 Broadway, N. Y.

TAPESTRY CARPETING, 8/ to 10/ per yard. Buperior Ingrain ... 51 to 7 per yard.

Superior Ingrain ... 51 to 7 per yard.

PETERSON & HUMPREKY,

No. 524 Broadway, cor. Spring.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, with WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, with the Bet Safe in the world." Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate in spection of our Mr. Stears, who has for 14 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar worth of property has been consouned in one of them—213 having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by Stears & Marvin, Nos. 40 Morray and 146 Water-st. Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

Ladies returning from the country wishing their supply of Shors for the Fall season can obtain Ladies' Gaiter Boots from 12 to 20; SLIPPERS, TIZS and BUSKINS from 6/ to 10/, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shors of all kinds and prices at J. B. Miller & & Co.'s.

No. 134 Canal-at. (west).

The FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS are the best, no light superior for steadiness and brilliancy; no smell, no smoke, the safest of all. A large assortment always on hand. Refined Rapesced Oil for sale, Wholesale and Retail. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway, N. Y.

For FANCY ARTICLES and Toys go to Rogers's extensive Bazar of Fancy Goods, No. 499 Broadway. Every variety is there that the imagination can conceive—Forcelain, China, Bronze Ornaments, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery; Dolls, Games and Toys of every variety, at cheaper prices than can be and Toys of every variety, at chesper prices th

> VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS. Lowerthan ever before offered,
> AT
> PETERSON & HUMPHREY'S,
> No. 524 Broadway, corner of Sprin

Pianos and Melodeons.—The Horace Waters modern improved Fianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to reat, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on mentaly payments, second-hand Pianos from \$50 to \$140; Melodeons from \$40 to \$135. Pianos taned and repaired, polished, boxed and moved. "The Horac Waters Pianos," say: The New-York Evangelist, "are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."

RUPTURE.—Only Prize Medal awarded to Marse & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new patent radical cure TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Wilard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 a. in. to p. m. Marse & Co., No. 2j Maiden-lane, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .-- None

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING
LIBINGS, &c.—The great superiority of Singer's Machines for
quilting is an established fact. Both in quantity and quality of
work they are unrivaled. As work of this kind is accertained to be
before when the machines work at a high velocity, we have just
added to the speed of our Quilting Machines. They now consplete FIVE STITCHES AT RACH TURN OF THE DRIVING WHEEL.
No other quilting machines can be run, except at a comparative
loss, which will very soon amount to more than the price of a
ranchine.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

No. 524 Broadway.

A. & G. W. BRADY, Manufacturers of GAS
BUNKERS, No. 39 Greene-st. Goods sent by express, and bills
collected on delivery.

NEW MUSIC just published by HORACE
WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. "Poor Old Bob," price 25c.
Wassung at Christy & Wood's Minstrels last evening, by J. H.
BULWORTH, with great applause. Also, "Somebody's Waiting
for Somebody." 25 cents.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES obviste every external blemish to whice the human head is subject. His new style of Wigs and Toupers counterfeit the natural hair so admirably that their artificial origin cannot be detected, and his dys replaces a red, gray, or saudy tint with a black or brown, which no eye can distinguished from that of nature. Bianufactured, sold, and the Hair Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Autor House.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toppers have improvements peculiar to their house.
They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and dorability—fitting to a charm. The largest and bestock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying hit famous DVE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

WRITING FLUID.

The public are invited to try our INTRO FLUID.

It is in all respects equal to the best English, and in some important qualities it is superior to all. For sale by the Stationers.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—The editor of The Rahawa Republican says: "Those who have used this article are

LYON'S KATHAROS.—The editor of 1se Kan-way Republican says: "Those who have used this article are doubtless aware that it is the CHEAPEST Hair Preparation in ex-istence; but they must be aware, at the same time, that it is the VARY REST Toliet Article yet discovered, and we will venture to say that, once having used it, these same individuals could not be prevailed upon to exchange it for any other. At all events we could not; and we flatter outselves we are by no means alone in our predilections." Sold everywhere.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART .- Dr. S. S. FIYOU'S HEART CORRECTOR cures Paintation and other forms of Beart Disease. For sale at 714 Broadway, and by all Drug gists. Agents wanted. Address Dr. S. S. Fiych.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON.-A new Musical Instru-NUTTING'S A'OLLCON.—A new Musical instead insent, combining the advantages of the Organ, Melodeon and Tanot the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for Church or Operatide Music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the Plano-Forte Warerooms of the Manufacturers. Price from \$60 to \$125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW.

No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR RESTORING THE HAIR, use

FOR RESTORING THE HAIR, USE
LYON'S KATHAIRON;
For Preserving the Hair, use
LYON'S KATHAIRON;
For Beautifying the Hair, use
LYON'S KATHAIRON.
The immense sale of LYON'S KATHAIRON, nearly 1,000,000
bottles per year, attests its excellance, and proves it to be, heyound question, the finest preparation for the Hair ever male.
Bold everywhere by all dealers.
Bold everywhere by all dealers.
HEATH, WYNKOOF & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., N. Y.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

Mrs. C. I. H. NICHOLS, formerly Editor of The Windham County Democrat, Vt., since a resident of Kansas, passed through our city yesterday. She has been speaking most effectively for Free Kansas in Connecticut, and will do so elsewhere if invited. Her present address is Elmira, N. Y.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1856.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 173,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

There was a Republican demonstration at Newark yesterday which cannot fail to greatly advance the cause and encourage its friends in New-Jersey. A heavy shower of rain occurred just in time to injure the effect somewhat so far as numbers were concerned. Effective speeches were made by Messrs. Hale, Burlingame and Briggs. There were large delegations present from all parts of West Jersey. A German meeting was held at the same time. All together about 12,000 persons listened to the speeches.

The Democratic Elections for Delegates to the various Nominating Conventions were held yesterday. There was, as usual, a rough time, and most of the so-called elections consisted in the strongest party cramming tickets by handfuls into the boxes. The principal fight was on Mayor, and Mr. Wood was successful in about four fifths of the wards. A detailed account of the way it was done is given on another page.

See our dispatch from Baltimore for a specimen of freedom of opinion in a Slave State on the Presidential election.

The Cambria had been thirteen days out from Liverpool yesterday, but had not been telegraphed at Halifax up to 11 p. m.

Even President Pierce himself admits that, whatever other limit there may be to the exercise of the Federal authority in the Territories, it is the President's duty to protect them against invasions, and to exert all the force of the United States for that purpose. Now, what in this respect is the condition of Kansas at this moment? Atchison and Doniphan (not the Col. Doniphan who gained such laurels in Mexico, but a rowdy nephew of his) lately collected an army of a thousand men or more, with eight pieces of cannon, at Westport, in Missouri. Thence they marched into Kansas, and sent off a detachment of four hundred men, with a piece of artillery, to attack the town of Osawattamie. The inhabitants of the town-some fifty men, with a few women and children-seek shelter in a growth of underbrush on the banks of a river, where they are raked with fearful effect by the cannon, loaded with grape, canister and slugs. After this cannonade had been some time kept up, a charge is made upon these unhappy persons who are driven into the river, in attempting to cross which many are shot and others drowned. In this charge seven prisoners were taken, while the assailants boast of having killed from twenty to thirty. The town of from thirty to forty houses, and lately a very thriving place, is then plundered and burnt to the ground; after which, without stopping to bury the deed or even to ascertain their numbers with any accuracy, or being able to give any account of the fate of the women and children, the assailants fall back toward their main body. On their march the prisoners are treated with great cruelty, and two of them are taken out of the camp and deliberately shot in cold blood. The others are placed on board a steamer and sent to St. Louis, with threats of instant death if they are ever found again in Kansas.

This was on the 30th of August. On the same day and the day following, which was Sunday, another detachment of this same Missouri army crossed over in boats from Western Missouri and took possession of the town of Leavenworth, in Kansas. The inhabitants of that town were given their choice either to enlist in the Border-Ruf-Three or four persons were killed, several houses were burned, and more than fifty of the most respectable citizens were forced to fly for their lives, with their wives and children, on board the steamer Polar Star, leaving their houses, stores and entire property, in the hands of the invasive force.

Upon this state of facts, we have a question to put to President Pierce, learned as he is in the law, and to Mosers. Marcy and Cushing, his constitutionaland let us take the liberty to whisper in their ears, his responsible-advisers, and that question is this: Do these proceedings, or do they not, amount to a case of invasion, such as will justify the President in exerting the military power of the Union to defend Kansas against these savage invaders? Or does the President intend, as hitherto, as set forth in his instructions to Govs. Shannon and Geary, to employ the forces and the authority of the United States solely for the disarming and dispersion of the Free-State men of Kansas met in arms to resist these invaders? This is a question upon which we should like some light. The President may regard it as a mere abstract question of curiosity, not of practical importance enough for him to defer or interrupt his pleasure excursion to Warrenton Springs to give it an answer. But we do not look upon it in that light; and we are strongly inclined to the opinion that the people of the country will not look upon it in that light. This murdering the men of Kansas with grape-shot, burning down their towns, and shipping them out of the Territory, may be rare sport-we dare say it is-for the Presiden and his advisers, but it is death to the people of Kansas; and let the President and his responsible advisers beware lest a cry of murder spread through the country, such as will make all the guilty parties

shake in their shoes. And now that our hand is in, we should like to ask one further question: What does the Governor of Missouri-what do the people of Missouri intend to do in this crisis! It seems to us that they have certain duties-that by the conduct of some of their inhabitants they have been placed under certain obligations, we do not say to the Free States of the Union, but to common humanity, and to the common decencies of human intercourse, which the sconer they begin to discharge the better. For three months, we may say for six months past, the rivers and roads of Missouri have been beset by braves and robbers, who have perpetrated all sorts of outrages on the persons and property of travelers, without the least movement on the part of the people or State Government to put a stop to these outrages. Encouraged by this impunity. these same braves and robbers have now gone further; they have organized themselves in regiments. and, marching into a neighboring Territory, have perpetrated the horrid outrages above recited. Does the State of Missouri-do the people

of Missouri intend to let these outrages go

on !-because, if they do, they will have no ground of complaint should they draw upon themselves an invasion similar to that-though, it is to be hoped, not quite so ferocious - which they are now directing against Kansas. If the State Government is powerless or unwilling to repress these outrages-as it appears to be-the scoper the people of Missouri imitate the example of the people of California and establish a Vigilance Committee, the better. All the crimes and outrages committed in California, and which provoked there the uprising of an indignant people, and the setting aside of an imbecile State Government, sink into utter insignificance when compared with the savage outrages of which, for the last six months, Missouri has been the scene, and which the ruffians who perpetrate them are now carrying to a climax in Kansas. Let us tell the people of Missouri, in all kindness, that if, by a cowardly acquiescence, they are going to make themselves responsible for and parties to these outrages, in so doing they will place themselves in relations to sixteen other States of this Union, not of the most amicable character, and not very agreeable to contemplate. Outrage like that of which Kansas is now the scene, extended by the most savage nation of Africa or the Pacific toward one single citizen of the United States, would have instantly produced a burst of indignation through the whole country, followed by demands of the most ample and complete redress. The sister States of this Union will expect and demand, at least, as much of the citizens of Missouri as they would of the savages of Africa and the Pacific; nor can we suppose that the people of Missouri can expect to be let off with less.

No doubt our readers have noticed the remarks lately reported in our columns, of Mr. Recorder Smith in sentencing Messrs. Lyster and Walters, convicted of an aggravated assault on the Editor of The Sunday Courier. They have especial interest as suggesting some novel principles of ethics, out of which a new criminal code might be constructed. They readily furnish every man who wishes to pervert justice with a motive and an apology, and a complete answer to all who have charged Justice Crawford with criminal partiality in fining Preston S. Brooks but \$300 for his assault on Mr. Sumner, and in laboring to aquit the "Democratic" murderer of Keating from all blame.

To characterize the offense of which Capt. Lyster and Lieut. Walters were guilty, no harsher language need be employed than that of the Recorder himself. "There is no doubt," he says, "but in the present instance a flagrant outrage "has been committed. A gentleman is assaulted in his office, while attending to the legitimate "duties of his business-not by a single unarmed man, but by two men, and either of them his 'physical superior." For such an outrage, he justly adds, a fine would be a mockery of justice-Justice Crawford to the contrary notwithstanding. Then follows a statement of the grand principles of ethics, as understood by the Recorder. "I "think," says this distinguished magistrate, to whom the protection of private citizens is in a large measure intrusted, "I think that in the case of the imprisonment of a party who occupies a respectable position in society, and is surrounded by friends, a short term is a greater punishment than a long term is for a man in a lower grade of society. It is not so much for the extent of punish ment, or the example it sets, as for the certainty "that punishment will follow the violation of law."

Why on earth, then, was Lyster, whom the Recorder would not "disgrace by sending him to the "State prison," sentenced to thirty days in the Tombs? If the certainty of punishment and not its extent is the thing to be looked at, one day or one hour is as certain as a year, and a fine as certain as either. It may be, however, that the Recorder, like other inventors of great general principles, is not strong enough to act strictly according to the doctrines which he esponses. But the doctrines remain, and if adopted would simplify criminal jurisprudence most beautifully. The careful and methodical adaptation of the grade of punishment to the grade of crime, the result of so many swept away in a jiffey, and the code would contain only two articles, viz: 1. Such and such things shall be punished. 2. The severity of all punishment shall be inversely as the respectability of the

The consequence of this change would, of course be to put a speedy end to the punishment of those classes of offences which are only committed by ' respectable" men, prominent among which stand the beating of editors and members of Congress, and the murder of Irish waiters. Our neighbor of The Evening Register has already received an intimation from a Fillmore boarder at the Metropolitan Hotel, who, of course, moves in the first circles, that the suggestion of the Recorder has not been thrown away upon hlm. He asks; "If the penalty of whipping a weekly Editor is thirty days imprisonment in the Tombs, what would it be to whip the Editor of a Daily ?" But no one need trouble his head on that score, if the Recorder preside at his trial; for, be the offense what it may, the amount of punishment will depend solely on the social position of the offender.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, who was outlawed by his Virginia neighbors for attending and addressing the National Convention which nominated Fremon and Dayton, has been honored by a public meeting of his fellow-citizens of Clarke County, Va., in which, after speaking all manner of evil of him, they resolved that he would forfeit his life by returning to his own farm and attempting to live quietly there. We publish their, proceedings else-

Mr. Underwood is therein accused of fraud in claiming to be a delegate from Virginia, when Vir ginia had not sent him. This dodge is on a par with removing Gov. Reeder on a charge of speculating in Indian lands. Mr. Underwood never claimed to represent at Philadelphia aught beside that portion of the People of Virginia who dare avow their sympathy with the Anti-Nebraska movement. Everyody knows that this is a very small portion, and that it dare not venture to hold public meetings to choose delegates from fear of ruffian violence and outrage. If the Anti-Nebraska men of Virginia see fit to complain of Mr. Underwood's course at Philadelphia, they have a right to do so; others have no such right, for he never claimed to be their represcutative. But the complaint is a mere pretext for violence and outrage. Those who put it forth hate and seek to injure Mr. Underwood because he iswhat their consciences tell them they should be, but which yet they have not virtue and manliness enough to own themselves-hostile to Human Slavery, and especially to the extension of its sway.

The Federal Constitution has no such deadly en emies as those who are constantly boasting of their devotion to its maintenance. Liberty of Thought, of Speech, of Discussion-these the Constitution

was intended to guarantee; but these are utterly overthrown by the Slave Oligarchy, who nevertheless rend the public ear with their boasts of fidelity to that Charter of Liberty and their denunciations of all advocates of Impartial Freedom as traitors to its requirements.

The Carolina Times sees "unmistakable indica

tions that Fremont will be elected." The elec-

tions in Iows and Vermont had borne this conviction

in upon the mind of our chivalric cotemporary, and no doubt the recent news from Maine will strengthen in him that judicious conviction. The same journal also has trustworthy advices that "the leaders of Democracy are even now greatly "alarmed for the success of Buchanan and Breck-"enridge in Pennsylvania." Indeed, the only ground for hope that Fremont might be defeated has rested on the supposition that "Fillmore "might so divide the vote of the North as to "throw the election into the House of Repre-"sentatives;" but that supposition is now "jejune, unpromising, unreliable." The truth is, according to this organ of the fireeaters, that "the signs of the times point to the 'overwhelming election of Fremont." But what is the attitude of the State of Carolina in view of this approaching event? Why, it is the rational and sensible attitude of patriotic acquiescence in the result of a regular constitutional election. "The profoundest apathy"-so The Times impatiently expresses it-" has seized upon people "and politicians-upon all classes-and we con-"template the probable triumph of Black Republi-"canism with a stolid indifference and stoicism "which are amazing and alarming." We do not wonder that the professed disunionists are amazed and alarmed at the prospect of the suppression of their agitation and the annihilation of their party by the election of Fremont, They dislike the necessity of finding some new branch of business; they hate to see the permanence of the Union assured by a peaceful process, which will quietly bring back the Government to the paths of the Constitution. But the people even of South Carolina are not with them. They contemplate the election of Fremont "with stolid indifference "and stoicism!" Rather say with that calm confidence and real satisfaction with which all parties must in their hearts anticipate the substitution of a Man, like the gallant son of South Carolina, in place of one who has sunk to that imbecility of infamy which the unanimous judgment of the world assigns to Franklin Pierce.

The Detroit Free Press pretends to have seen the special Kansas correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, as he passed through Detroit in returning to his post of duty, and to have received from him (he supposing that he was talking to a friend) the disclosure of "a conspiracy of the Black Republican leaders regarding Kansas, more beinous and vil-"lainous, we verily believe, than any conspiracy "ever before hatched."

There are two decided reasons for believing that no such disclosure was ever made: the first is, that no conspiracy of the sort exists or ever existed; and the second is, that if our correspondent had thus revealed such a plot to The Free Press, that journal would have made haste to lay it open to the world in all its alarming details, instead of limiting itself to epithets and vague exclamations upon the subject. The Free Press is only a bungler at the work of inventing calumnies against those whose only erime is that they prefer Liberty to Slavery, and dare to defend themselves against the murderers, house-burners and robbers of the Missouri mob It should take a few lessons of The St. Louis Republican and Westport Border Ruffian. No doubt it could then enter on the advocacy of murder, robbery and arson with greater case and success.

There have been several capital answers to Rufus Cheate's late letter to the Whigs of Maine, advising them to vote for Buchanan-one by the venerable Josiah Quincy; another by George W. Curtis, &c. But, good as they all are, we consider the answer of the Maine Whigs themselves better in all the rest. Nobody can deny its rele vancy or its cogency. It comes right to the point, and dispenses with all exuberant rhetorie or superfluous ornament. It is like a leader in Congress, rising to answer a windy, grandiloquent harangue, and simply saying, "Mr. Speaker, I move the Previous Question, and call "the Yeas and Nays." There is a Spartan logic in this style of argumentation which every one can appreciate.

Whoever says in substance, "I sought a personal interview with such a one alone, where he could have no witness of what passed between us. "and in that interview he said thus and so," stating, as the language of the betrayed party, what must redound to his prejudice, proclaims himself so abandoned and shameless a scoundrel that no honest man can give the least credence to his statement. Whoever can do this at all, could never be restrained by a regard for truth from making a story worth telling. But, in almost every instance, such a knave has too little sense to make his story coherent and plausible, and whoever carefully scans it will easily perceive that what was really said to the tale-bearer was perfectly innocent and proper, and that whatever is improper and discreditable is the coinage of his own base mind.

Daniel O'Connell's rebuke of the Irish in America for upholding Slavery have been published in a neat and cheap tract, by Joseph H. Ladd, No. 22 Beekman street. As we do not approve of political appeals to Catholics or Protestants as such, we do not recommend its circulation; but the strong contrast between the spirit of the Pope's Bull and O'Connell's letter on the one hand and the general leaning of the Catholic Irish in America on the

other is a study for the reflecting. And it is worthy

of remark that, while the late Pope so forcibly and

justly denounced the Slave-Trade, the only remain-

ing Christian mart of that traffic is Catholic Cuba.

The Pope's Bull against the Slave-Trade and

A Nebraska correspondent of THE TRIBUNE lately stated the fact that, under the pretense of peace, quiet, and the avoidance of all incitements to agitation, Slavery was stealthily being introduced and established in that Territory-but he rejoiced to see that this game was at last attracting attention and arousing agitation. This statement The Public Ledger (Philadelphia) editorially distorts as fellows:

"Too Much Prosperity.—According to a corres-pendent of The New-York Tribune, Nebraska is en-joying a most blissful state of prosperity and peace. There is no press there inclined to stir up discord and set the citizens at war with each other. The corres-

But we have some encouragement. During the past Sum-er, many good non and true have come into the Territary, and outside begins to be felt, and some are organizing for the con-flict, and at and up manfully for the right.

"The writer evidently envires the citizens of Nebras-ka their prosperity. He is so much of a philanthro pist

that he cannot bear to see one community enjoying more has piness than its neighbors. He would there-fore like to introduce into Nebraska the Kansas cusmore ha, the to introduce into Nebraska the Kansas customs and amuse ments, some of the wild aports of that Territory, where n'en bunt each other at nights as the boys do raccoons, buruing them out of their retreats and taking their scalps as trophies. War is a delightful repast at best, but when between brothers, it is joyfully exhilarating and eminently humane and Christian-like. Hurrah, then, for Sharp's rifles and revolvers! Let the plow-share rust in the furrow, and brutal ferocity see how much murder and rapine it can spread over the land. Let this be done in the name of religion and humanity, otherwise, when the land is made desolate, and the ground is red with the blood of the inhabitants, the voice of posterity might call it furious fanati-

-Perhaps this is what in Philadelphia passes for impartiality and soaring above party prejudices; but many a knave has had his ears nailed to the pillory for forgeries less villainous than this of The Public Ledger.

The Union (Washington) received the first news from Maine with some incredulity and an air of cool indifference, remarking that "the strong Democratic districts remain to be heard from." When The Union hears from those districts will it be good enough to let us know?

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE MARYLAND FREMONT ELECTORAL

TICKET. BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856. An attempt was made to hold a meeting here to-nigh to appoint a Fremont Electoral Ticket for Maryland, but soon after the organization of the meeting a crowd of men and boys forced their way into the room and drove out the Republicans assembled there. Messrs. Cochrane, Gunnison and Meredith, the principal parties to the meeting, were chased several squares, and were forced to take refuge in a store from their assailants. Several others had to make their escape out of a back window of the hall.

REPUBLICAN REJOICINGS IN PHILADEL-PHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856. Two salutes of 100 guns each are to be fired this afternoon from the eastern and western fronts of the city in honor of the Republican victory in Maine.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.
TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856.
The Rensselaer County Second Assembly District
Convention met to-day. John G. McMurray of Lansingburgh, and Volney Richmond of Hoosick, were
chosen Delegates to the Republican State Convention;
and A. D. Hull of Lansingburgh, and Cyrus M. Cooley
of Hoosick alternates.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING. Westchester, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856.
The Republicans held a mass meeting at Chadd's Ford to-day. Addresses were delivered by Messrs Curtis of New-York, Gibson of Ohio, and others, The meeting was very large and enthusiastic.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING. The Republicans held a spirited mass meeting here this evening, to celebrate the victory in Maine. A salute was fired in honor of the event.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856.
It is ascertained from a reliable source that no instructions were recently sent to California by the Secretary of the Navy substantially different from those previously transmitted. They are addressed to Commodore Mervine, or the senior officer on the station, advising him that the laws of the Government of the United States must be enforced, and the public property protected from violence. He is required to have two or more additional vessels at San Francisco, and to retain them until the insurrectionary movements shall cease; the present object being to protect the public property and officers of the Federal Government, should they be interrupted in the discharge of their respective duties—nothing more. Instructions were likewise sent by the War Department to General Wool for a similar purpose. Both Commodore Mervine and General Wool are cautioned to exercise extraordinary circumspection and a wise discretion. FROM WASHINGTON.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. HALIFAX, Thursday, Sept. 11—11 p. m.
The steamship Cambria, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool, has not yet been signalled off this port. A strong south west wind is blowing.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856.

The early train from Lawrence for Boston, on the Maine Road, was thrown from the track near Reading this morning, by the breaking of the truck of the tender. Three Irish laborers on the road, who were in the baggage car, were killed, and several oth injured. The passengers escaped.

ACCIDENT AT MERIDEN, CONN. MERIDEN, CONN.

MERIDEN, Conn., Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856.

The boiler attached to the hammer manufactory of Messrs. Parker & Perkins, in this place, exploded about 1 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, injuring five or six of the hands, one or two of them so badly that it is feared they will not recover.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SALEM, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856.

Arrived, the schooner L. Crawford, Blackman, of and from Philadelphia. This morning at 2 o'clock, Baker's Island, bearing north-west four miles, came in contact with the British bark Himalaya, Lavashe, from Pictou, bound for Boston, damaging her so much that she sunk in ten minutes. The crew and passengers, thirteen in all, succeeded in getting on board the schooner, saving nothing but what they stood in. The schooner carried away her bowsprit, jibboom and cutwater, and all her headgear, chaning her starboard side. She is leaking badly. The Himalaya is a new bark. She was insured in Philadelphia, and the cargoinsured in Boston. MARINE DISASTERS.

in Boston.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856.

Arrived, brig Royalston, Robinson, from Baltimore.

At 11 a. m., off Cape Cod in a squall, she lost both her tepmasts. She anchered off Boston Light at 4 o'clock this morning.

HALIPAX, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856.

H. M. ship Brilliant, arrived here yesterday. On the 2d inst. in lat. 43 deg., lon. 48 deg., she passed two icebergs, the largest 160 feet high, and 600 feet long, apparently aground.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

FILLMORE STOCK IN QUEENS COUNTY .- A call fora Fillmore meeting in Hempstead, which had been circulating about Queens County for some three weeks, was responded to on Friday evening last at Hewlett's Hall The assemblage comprised about two hundred inhabitants of the town, reenforced by the Fillmore and Donelson Club of Jamaica, and as many Brooklynites as could be spared from home. At least two thirds of the adult local residents present belonged to the Republican party, attracted by a natural desire to hear whatever could be said in apology for the present position of the se-called "American" candidates. The remarks made were characterized by the usual amount of abu of the opposition, with frequent indecent and profane allusions. In this respect they presented a striking contrast to those made at a recent Fremont meeting A few more such gatherings will materially increase the majority which the Pathfinder is sure to receive in Queens County in November. -There will be the greatest Republisca rally yet in

the Western campaign on the Tippecanoe battle ground in Indians, on the first, second and third of Oc tober. Charles Sumner has been invited to speak and will do so, if well enough. Schuyler Colfax and Daniel Mace will also be among the speakers. -The Express account of the Fremont meeting

German citizens in the Tabernaele, appears to be taken as gospel truth by the papers of the extreme -A correspondent at Fishkill, Dutchess County,

writes: "We have had another enthusiastic meeting. The farmers came out in droves. Underwood, the exile, and the Hon. Thos. H. Van Beuren were among the peakers. The latter gentleman prosounced one of the most masterly political speeches of the canvass,

His voice is clear and sweet, and can be heard on grant space without effort. "Wh. such eloquent speciles preaching daily to -A correspondent at Ameria, Dutchess Con-

says:

"The Ameria Republe," Association was organically an including the Ameria Republe, "A. Mead, President on Saturday evening last—Joh." As Mead, President on Saturday evening last—Joh. "An easily, an easily, an easily, an easily, an easily, and easily, will quadruple that number. Treenty or those visigned have always beretofore been Democratione. About forty old Democrats have already out Fremont and Dayton, and more are 'under courted.

-The yeomanry of Stockbridge, Mass, are up as doing in the cause of Freedom and Fremont. A club has been organized, and its meetings are attended by the great mass of the citizens of the town. At recent meeting a collection was taken up for Tax TRIBUNK Kansas Fund, and also to purchase a fac, which is to float on a liberty pole one hundred feel high. The Fremont Boys of that town had their own fun the other day, on the receipt of the new from Maine, by firing the cannon which had been charged with Democratic thunder, in anticipation of Border Ruffian victory in that State.

-A correspondent in Michigan, writing about the immense Fremont meeting held at Kalamazoo on i

immense Fremont meeting held at Kalamasoo on the 27th of August, says:

"It was estimated by good judges that there was from 25,000 to 30,000 people present, all portions of the State being represented. At one time four speaker addressed the people from as many different stands. Around each were congregated all that could hear. There could not have been less than 20,000 persons listening to speakers at the same time. This immense crowd listened attentively for more than five consecutive hours to able speeches from the Hon. Abrahas Lincoln of Illinois, the Hon. Geo. C. Bates of Calfornia, Bingham, Howard, Chandler and others of our own State. The short intervals between the speeches were enlivened by spirit-stirring songs from the several Glee Clubs on the grounds."

—The Fremont Club in Ashland, Greene Co., is four-ishing, and has a good effect in animating the Repub

ishing, and has a good effect in animating the Repub-licans in the adjoining towns. A few evenings since an invitation was given to the Republicans of Wind-ham Centre to form a Club. Opposition was threat ened, but a choice of officers was made. The Bucha-neers and their aid-de-camps the Fillmoreitee under. took to break up the meeting, and worked together like Siamese twins. The Sheriff and his Deputy were on hand to help on the disturbance. Democratic officials were present, urging on the shameful business and applauding the drunken rowdies who had volun-teered or had been engaged to break up the meeting. They did not succeed.

-The Republican meeting at Crosswicks, N. J., on Saturday evening was by far the largest political meet-ing ever held there. The hall in which they met would not hold them, and they adjourned to the street, and the proceedings were kept up until a late hour. The

the proceedings were kept up until a late hour. The Republican Gazette says that

"Crosswicks is in the heart of a Quaker population—
all of whom are educated in the peace principles of civil and religious freedom. It has been, indeed, the mission of that society to lead the cause of religious liberty in the world, and to suffer much in its defense. Its old sacrifices and martyrdoms are renewed already on the plains of Kansas—where the Border-Ruffians, by an unerring instinct, assail the Quakers, as being the sure friends of Freedom. Those of the same society in New-Jersey sympathize warmly with the Free-State men of Kansas. Many of them attended the meeting at Crosswicks, and their votes will be given in November next, with few exceptions, for the cause of civil and religious liberty."

TABLE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 1856. 1855. Repub. Coalition. Repub. Coalit's

....112

of 2,000.

In the HIId District, Nehemiah Abbott, the Republican candidate, is elected over Henry Ingalls by a majority of more than 2,200.

In the IVth District, the Hon. Freeman H. Morse is elected over the Hon. David Bronson, the candidate of the Straight Whigs and Democrats, by a majority which can only be reckoned by thousands.

In the Vth District, the Hon. Israel Washburn, jr., is elected over Abraham Sanborn by a majority

is elected over Abraham Sanborn by of 3,000. Mr. Sanborn was the candidate

chancers.

In the VIth District, we have a dispatch from Calais, stating that the Hon. S. C. Foster, the Ropublican candidate, is elected by a majority of 1,200 over Arns Wiswell, esq.

MAINE THUS KLECTS A UNITED REPUBLICAN DELEGATION TO THE NEXT CONGRESS.

VERMONT. Total (219 towns) 32,475 11,007 204 24,382 12,350 5,002 . 32, 475 Majority..... 23,284 (Boston There are twelve or fifteen small towns yet unheard

Is CAPP. GUNNISON A CATHOLIC ?-On this point we are now able to present the proof. Mr. Caravalho, in his "Travels and Adventures in the West," at page

In his

\$1, anys:

"That night it snowed on us for the first titue. The snow obliterated the wagon tracks of Capt. Gunnison's expedition, but
Col. Frement's unerring judgment conducted us in the precise
direction by a general ascent through trackless, though sparsely
tim bered forests, until we approached the sammit, on which
grew an immedia number of trees, still in less, with only about

timbered forests, until we approached the sammit, on which grew an immense number of trees, still in leaf, with only abeet four inches of snow on the ground.

"As we approached this dense forest, we soon perceived that the sx of the white man had forced a passage through for a wagon-road. Many of the larger trees on both sides of the track were deeply cut with a cross, an as embless of civilization, which satisfied us that Capt. Gunnison and Lieut. Beste had panetrated through to the other side."

As the author was the artist in Capt. Fremont's Es-

pedition, it is not probable that he was mistaken as to he character of the device. Our venerable friend of The Commercial Advertiser will at once see the unerring nature of this testimony.

A new Fremont and Dayson Club was fammed in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, last Wednesday evening. George W. Mead was appointed Chairman, and Chas. C. Sawyer Secretary. There was a very large attendance, and everything went off harmoniously, except-ing an attempt of a few Fillmore men to break up the meeting by grouning, &c., and finally by attempting to give three cheers for Fillmore; but before they had given the first obcer, their voices were completely drowned by the Club giving three times three for Framont. After the cheering had censed there were no Fillmore men to be found; they had concluded it best

DELEGATES to STRACUSE .- Ple Republices Con vention of the Tenth District of this city, on Wedney day evening chose James F. Coulter and Joseph Koon as Delegates, and Francis D. Malignon and Isage B. Patebelder alternates to the State Conversion.

KILLED ON THE FOURTH AVENUE RAISHOAD .-- WITH Hand, the boy who was run over on Wednesday evening by one of the Fourth avenue cars while attempting to got upon the front platform, died yesterialy at the N. T. Hand tal. As in quest will be held upon the body to-day